

## GETTING TO WORK

(Continued from First page.)

A sub-committee was appointed, headed by Patterson of Colorado, for the purpose of presenting the silver views of Western delegates to the committee on resolutions. It was further decided in case the committee refused to recommend free coinage, that a bi-metallic plank appeal be taken to the convention. There is much talk among the delegates present of throwing the support of the silver states to the people's party in case the democratic convention should not give heed to silver interests; and it is probable the representatives of the silver states will wait on its convention of that party at Omaha on July 4, with that purpose in view.

## Committees at Work.

The committee on resolutions met after the adjournment of the convention, and chose Ex-Secretary Thos. P. Bayard, of Delaware, chairman; Col. Chas. H. Jones, of Missouri, secretary. After an informal discussion, the committee adjourned until evening. Among the resolutions before the committee for consideration are a number on tariff and silver, the former decidedly radical, declaring substantially for tariff for revenue only. A half dozen resolutions on finance, those from the silver states and some from the south, declaring emphatically for free silver, while those from the east usually dispose of the matter by a demand for "honest money." The following resolution was introduced by Congressman Bacon, of New York, with the endorsement of Bacon's committee on banks and banking in the national house of representatives: Resolved, that we recognize that the National banking system under the existing laws, partly by reason of the diminished amount and increased bonds of the United States has become inadequate to the needs of the people, we pledge the democratic party to such amendment and alteration of the laws relating to banking as will afford all localities an opportunity to supply themselves with adequate banking facilities and safe, elastic, properly distributed currency.

The committee on permanent organization met this afternoon and selected W. L. Wilson of West Virginia for permanent chairman and I. P. Sheerin of Indiana for permanent secretary.

## The Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaragua canal committee, consisting of L. Archer of California, chairman, George L. Converse of Ohio, S. H. Hawkins of Georgia, E. F. Cragin of Illinois, and Henry D. Pierce of Indiana, appeared before the committee on resolutions this evening and argued for the adoption of the following plank: "We recognize the Monroe doctrine as embracing the cardinal principle of the democratic party and insist upon its enforcement whenever circumstances may require, and to that end for both defense and commerce alike we demand that the Nicaragua canal be built with American money and be absolutely controlled by the United States. The completion of the work will be one of the greatest achievements of the age, surpassing in importance the Suez canal. We favor such governmental aid, surrounded by every proper safeguard, as will secure the above object and the speedy completion of the work."

Judge Lawrence Arthur of California, chairman of legislative committee of the recent Nicaragua canal convention made a forcible argument before the committee on resolutions. He said: "We appear before you, gentlemen of the committee, on behalf of the Nicaragua canal. We are a committee appointed by a convention held in St. Louis. The convention had representatives from nearly all the states of the union. It was the deliberate opinion of the convention that the project of building the Nicaraguan canal is feasible, at a cost of less than a hundred million dollars. This opinion is based upon surveys and experiments made by competent engineers of the United States. The scheme is regarded as a measure of defense in case of war, the canal being an avenue by deep water to the Pacific coast, and being so near to the gulf and the Atlantic coast it is regarded equally as desirable as a matter of commerce. It is proper that the United States should give the project its aid and have governmental control of it. Other capital will be used, if not that of the government, and control thereof may fall into the hands of some other power, a thing to which the United States could not and would not succumb. A committee similar to this appeared before the national republican convention at Minneapolis. That convention inserted a resolution on the subject in the platform and we want to ask something more and better than that, and have therefore ventured to draw up and present to your consideration the resolution which I have just submitted."

## Banking Laws for the People.

A number of resolutions on the tariff and silver questions were introduced. Representative Bacon of New York handed in one which was endorsed by the democratic members of the committee on banks and banking of the house of representatives. It declared the national banking system under the existing laws, and partly by reason of the diminished amount and increased price of national bonds, to have become inadequate to the needs of the people, and pledges the democratic party to such alteration of laws relating to banking as will afford all localities an opportunity to supply themselves with adequate banking facilities and safe, elastic and properly distributed currency.

## Credentials Committee.

The credentials committee met this afternoon, selected Geo. E. Lamb, Ind., for chairman, and got to work. Arizona and New Mexico moved that each of these territories be given six instead of two votes in the convention, the same as the

republicans gave at Minneapolis. There was a vigorous opposition, led by Bragg, of Wisconsin, but the plea was finally carried.

## Anti-snap New Yorkers.

The New York anti-snap delegation having decided that they would present their case to the committee and not let it go by default, selected General Bragg to act for them. He filed the Syracuse credentials, thereby giving first notice officially. Belmont, representing the Hill men, hoped that the committee would give a hearing to the delegation which Bragg seemed to represent, as there seemed some doubt as to whether a contest was to be made. He understood they intended to present their case and not ask seats on the floor. The response from Bragg was not very clear and would seem to indicate proforma a statement of the matter should go to the committee, which then took recess until this evening. Meanwhile the anti-snapners held another conference.

This evening there was a hot time before the credentials committee and bitter words were exchanged before Mr. Couderc could get hearing for the purpose of withdrawing proforma the contest, and the anti-snap supporters heard themselves called bolters, mugwumps and other hard names, and had their democracy impugned and their method of presenting the contest called smuggling. The feeling several times ran high, but Chairman Lamb managed to keep the committee in order. Having instituted informal proceedings and thereby carrying out the directions of the Syracuse resolutions, the anti-snap delegates withdrew their contest and terminated the incident in a resolution which was submitted to the committee.

The resolution sets forth that it is the first wish of the delegation and those it represents, to promote the supremacy of democratic principles and assure the election of the party's candidate, and having received from the representatives of more than 35 states and territories, a concurrent expression of opinion that the interests of democracy would be promoted by avoiding questions of controversy concerning the New York representation, the delegation has decided to press no further their claims for membership. It was announced that the resolution was adopted at the request of the signers of a letter representing 31 states who appealed for harmony, and it is understood this letter was sent to the Syracuse delegation at their request, and they desired not to push the contest under the circumstances.

When Couderc made his appearance and asked to withdraw the contest, Bourke Cockran raised the question as to the request being in order. "We did not recognize the right of any member of the Syracuse committee to make contest. The contest must be made in the convention." He asked that the motion be ruled out of order.

Foot of California wanted harmony and a hearing for Couderc. Cockran's point of order got knocked out on a technical point and the motion to lay it on the table was lost by a rising vote. St. Clair of West Virginia stirred up a lively racket in his denunciation of the Syracuse delegation, talking of mugwumps, bolters, etc. General Bragg replied warmly, and as stated above, the fight went on hotly for some little time. Bragg, St. Clair, O'Brien of Minn., Donnelly of Colorado and others taking part.

## Working for Silver.

To W. A. Clark of Montana, the uncompromising advocate of free bi-metallic coinage, and ex-Senator Patterson of Colorado, is due the credit of securing the adoption by the conference of silver states at the conference this afternoon of a strong silver platform, the adoption of which these two gentlemen are urging. Mr. Clark declares that his course in this connection will be open and uncompromising; that the interest not only of silver states but also of the agricultural ones must necessarily suffer until the contracting of the circulating medium of the country is relieved by free and unlimited coinage.

On the Coinage Question. Don Dickinson entrusted to the Michigan representative the plank which was understood to represent the most liberal ideas that would be subscribed to by the supporters of Mr. Cleveland. It favored a bi-metallic standard and opposed any discrimination in favor of either metal or placing any burden upon either. It omitted the mention of the free coinage of silver. The caucus men had three separate planks, varying in their radical nature, of which they proposed to get into the platform the strongest that the committee would stand. Chairman Jones' silver plank was said to be an ingeniously contrived compromise, declaring in favor of an honest dollar, and conceding to silver all the sentiment that the republican Minneapolis platform did. The plank was expressively summed up by Daniel of Virginia as "shining in several directions."

## Women Suffrage.

The women suffragists were represented by Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Olympia Brown and others, and were given a hearing, and the addresses and memorials which were ignored by the platform committee of the republican convention were presented.

Messrs. Downing of New York and Christian of Pennsylvania, two prominent colored men, pleaded for a plank disapproving mob law. Mississippi river improvements had strong supporters, who urged the adoption of a plank which is, in a great measure, a reaffirmation of the plank in the democratic platform of 1884. Anti-convict labor and anti-imported labor planks were also placed before the committee.

## An Interesting Situation.

An interesting situation is developing in the Tammany delegation to-night, differences of opinion having arisen among the leaders as to the proper course to pursue in view of the overwhelming Cleveland sentiment. Croker is reported to favor an understanding with the Cleveland leaders and is endeavoring to make the way smooth. Murphy

and Sheehan prevail on Hill to harmonize differences. Many leading Hill men outside of New York are wiring Senator Hill to the same effect to-night. The indication to-night is that the Cleveland leaders will endeavor to have Harry of Pennsylvania selected as chairman of the national committee during the approaching campaign. The committee on rules formulated a set in which there are no radical changes from the previous convention methods.

## Hope For Boies.

The Iowa people are more confident to-night. They have the assurance of fine support from many quarters and in their confidence they have agreed with Tammany and there will be probably no choice on first ballot. Delegates-at-large Martin says the indications to-night are much brighter, but denies that any conference has been held with Tammany leaders. "New York," he said, "will go for Hill and Boies will receive their support later."

## Adjourned at Midnight.

It was near midnight before the platform committee adjourned. Drafts submitted by C. H. Jones of St. Louis twice had been taken up and considered with amendments and substitutes innumerable. Finally the committee resigned the matter to the sub-committee of nine consisting of Jones of Missouri, Vilas of Wisconsin, Daniel of Virginia, Thompson of California, Russell of Massachusetts, Patterson of Colorado, Bayard of Delaware, McPherson of New Jersey, Sewell of Maine. The sub-committee was instructed to report the result to the full committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The protracted sitting began with the hearing of the world's fair and Nicaragua canal advocates, and was under the chairmanship of Hon. C. H. Jones of St. Louis. He succeeded ex-Secretary of State Bayard as presiding officer at the suggestion of Mr. Bayard himself. It was said Mr. Cleveland's ex-postmaster general, Dickinson, of Michigan, had personally recommended that Mr. Jones be thus honored, and this with the fact that the Missourian was known to have given the subject of a platform careful study, made the propriety of his selection apparent. The interest was centered chiefly in what was to be done on silver.

## The Platform.

Immediately after the hearing Chairman Jones presented the platform prepared in detail for consideration of the committee. It seemed to meet the approval of the committee. The preamble arraigns the republican party for a centralization of the governing power in the hands of a favorite few, and denouncing the force bill as a means by which it is sought to maintain the republican party in power by the suppression of the free and honest will of the people as expressed at the ballot box. "We favor a reform of the tariff," says the platform, "and a reduction of the import duties to a revenue basis with protection to only such industries as require it for the protection of American workmen."

On the financial question the platform says: "We denounce the Sherman law of 1890 and demand its unconditional repeal. We favor the free coinage of both gold and silver on such a basis as will maintain the metals on a parity with each other. We denounce all trusts and combinations which have grown and have been fostered under the pernicious and glass legislation of the republican party and demand its regulation or suppression by legislation."

"We congratulate the democratic party for its modern and more efficient navy which has been built under the last democratic administration, and we favor all appropriations necessary for a reasonable increase and the proper maintenance of the navy and for the protection of our seaboard. We denounce the policy of the republican party, which, by oppressive legislation, has resulted in a gradual impoverishment of the former, and has assigned the republican party as an enemy to the agricultural classes as well as organized labor. We reaffirm the old-time democratic doctrine of reciprocal trade relations with foreign powers, and denounce the reciprocity pretensions of the republican party as a subterfuge designed to mislead and deceive."

The platform declares the present administration in foreign relations to be an oppressor of the weak and a truckler to the powerful. On the school question the platform says: "We commend the common school question, which had its birth under democratic administration and stood the test of many years as a practical operation, and decide in favor of the freedom of education and for the right of the parent to control the teaching of the child, which is necessary to the maintenance of civil and religious liberty."

There seems little doubt but that resolutions will be incorporated in the platform, either literally or in substance, the natural interpretation of which is a quasi-denunciation of past republican legislation in the states of Illinois and Wisconsin regarding schools, is an effective means of attracting Lutheran and other sectarian votes in those states.

It is quite probable that the financial plank of Chairman Jones' platform will be somewhat modified, and the committee received with favor the following resolution to-day, adopted by the conference of the silver states' delegations and introduced in the committee by one of their representatives: We denounce the demonetization of silver by the fraudulent legislation of the republican congress of 1873 as a crime against the people and as one of the acts by which that party has systematically taken the money and property of the country from the producers and toilers for the benefit of capitalists and the creditor classes. We, therefore, demand the immediate repeal of all laws discriminating against the coinage of silver on an equality with gold and demand a restoration of silver to the position and full legal status occupied by it from the foundation of the government until its demonetization.

## The Latest Estimate.

At 11:30 to-night ex-Secretary Whitney stated that Cleveland was sure of 636 votes on the first ballot, a gain of 25 since yesterday. Whitney stated there has been no conclusion reached as the vice presidential nomination.

## Silver Copper, Tin and Lead.

New York, June 21.—Copper—Quiet. Lake, \$11.70@11.80.  
Lead—Inactive; domestic, \$4.60@4.40.  
Tin—Weak; Straits, \$21.15@21.25.  
Bar silver, 88 1/2.

## A. O. U. W.

Emblem pins at Leys, the Jeweler, Ownley block.

For a bottle of fine liquor or a box of good cigars go to the "Cabinet," South Butte.

## BASE BALL YESTERDAY

## National League.

At Louisville—4; Pittsburgh, 7. Second game—Louisville, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.  
At Philadelphia—9; Baltimore, 4.  
At Washington—7; New York, 5. Second game—Washington, 3; New York, 2.  
At Chicago—1; Cincinnati, 2.

## Western League.

At Toledo—5; Minneapolis, 6.  
At Columbus—Milwaukee game postponed.

At Fort Wayne—Kansas City game postponed.  
At Indianapolis—4; Omaha, 5. Second game, Indianapolis, 3; Omaha, 9.

## They Proclaimed a Republic.

LONDON, June 21.—Advices from the Portuguese colony of Angola, Africa, state that a large body of Boers entered the colony and proclaimed a republic. Unless Portugal is able to send reinforcements the Boers will retain the territory already seized, and expel the Portuguese.

Our gas stoves beat the world. Do not fail to call and see them. H. J. Blume, 78 West Park.

## Maguire's Opera House

BUTTE, MONT.

JOHN MAGUIRE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

The famous romantic actor,



JAMES H. WALLICK,

In two of his famous plays,

—THE CATLE KING—

The equestrian melodrama of the age,

—THE BANDIT KING—

As played by Mr. Wallick over 2,500 times, introducing at every performance his famous acting horses, Rader, Charge, Texas and Pete. Reserved seats, \$1; gallery, 50 cents. Reserved sale opens at the box office of the opera house Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

**NOTICE TO CO-OWNERS**—To John Beck and William Schiesinger, your heirs or assigns: You are hereby notified that I, Claus Oldhaber, your co-owner, have in accordance with section 2,251 of the revised statutes of the United States, expended in labor and improvements upon the National quartz lode mining claim, situated in an unorganized mining district, in Olson gulch, Deer Lodge county, Montana, for the year ending December 31, 1891, one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 1892, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 1893, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 1894, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 1895, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 1896, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 1897, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 1898, the 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the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2084, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2085, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2086, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2087, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2088, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2089, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2090, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2091, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2092, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2093, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2094, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2095, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2096, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2097, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2098, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2099, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2100, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2101, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2102, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2103, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2104, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year ending December 31, 2105, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for the year